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CARPETS RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES -Sie, Taffstry Brussels at 6.6; Superfine Ingrain, 3; Ingrain, 3; Jy, 7,6; All Wood, do, 8,6; Old Cloth, 2.6; MacCarring, 2. J. R. Landon, No. 374 Hudson at

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES -At a banquet in Kirgston, C. W., recently, Dr. Mackay said: "I consider you have more liberty here than on the "other side. Your Government cannot go on ruling the country against the wishes of the mass of the people, as the United States can, and does.

Discovers by the Coast Screen.—The centra office has just received at Eligence of a new channel leading into St George's Sound and Apalachicola Bay, in Florida, with four feet more water on the bar than at the eafrance commonly used. It is close under the eastern end of Dog Island.

New Hork Daily Tribung

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

The steamship Africa, with three days' later dates from Europe, is now due at this port.

We trust none of our readers fail to study the proceedings of our model Commissioners of Excise. Such dignity, acuteness, originality, emartness and sense of propriety, ought not to be squandered on a perverse and heedless community. And then it on'y costs \$12 per day.

For the latest and richest specimens of gasconade, the reader is referred to a report in another column of the proceedings last night at a meeting of the Withy, Witless or Witler Democratic Committee, the bedy-guard of the late Mayor. The door of negotiation is closed; "fight" is the word; the Regulators have said it, and Great Britain is already whipped.

Maryland probably decided yesterday to have a new Constitution.

In Congress yesterday, the SENATE passed the bills for the improvement of the Chicago harbor and the mouth of the Milwaukee River. The Fifteen Million Loan bill was then taken up. Mr. Bell made an elaborate speech, in which he reviewed with severity the policy of the Admininistration. Mr. Simmons's amendment, proposing a home valuation of imports, was lost by a vote of 25 to 17. The bill was then passed by 28 year to 14 pays.

The House, by thirteen majority, struck out the enacting clause of the Fortification bill, thus killing the bill. Mr. Glancy Jones introduced a Fifteen Million Loan bill and a bill making appropriations for the collection of the customs. A fruitless effort was made to postpone the Fort Snelling Report until December. It was finally laid over till next Tuesday. The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed by Messrs. Jones, Grow, Phillips and Washburn of Maine. An amendment, introduced by Mr. George Taylor, was adopted, by which the sum of \$50,650 was appropriated for filling in at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. An amendment appropriating two millions and a half for the construction of ten small sloops-of-war was introduced by Mr. Florence, but was decided to be out of order, as not being in accordance with our existing law. The Volunteer Regiment Appropriation bill, after a short discussion, was laid sside for the present. The Committee rose for the purpose of attending to the case of Mr. Bowie of Maryland, who had been a little too noisy, but that person having retired, the House went into Committee again. After having been slightly discussed, the Customs Appropriation bill was laid aside to be reported to the House. Pending a discussion of the Poet Office Appropriation bill, which Mr. Letcher sought to amerd by a proposition to increase the postage to five cents, the House adiourned.

We print in another column a letter from "A Republican" of Chicago, explaining and justifying the position taken by the writer and other Illinois Republicans with regard to their approaching election of United States Senator. We might ask the writer on what ground he assumes that THE TRIB-UNE has censured those who concur with him for taking the course he shadows forth, and it is in our power to prove that the underhand coalition or connivance deprecated by us of Republicans with Lecomptonites to "make a sure thing" of Judge Douglas's defeat, is (or recently was) a veritable thirg. Having, however, already given full expression to our own views on the subject generally. we cheerfully give place to our Illinois correspondent, and allow him the last word.

No clearer or more intensely material evidence of the prosperity or adversity of this country can be found than in the respective increase or diminution of immigration from Europe. Our readers will bear witness that THE TRIBUNE has uniformsuit in the extinction of the attractions of this country to Europeans as a land where increased wages, certain rewards and elevated social position were held out to those who expatriated themselves in order to settle here. That state of extinction has almost virtually arrived. By the official tables of the Commissioners of Emigration, it appears that the total number of immigrants arriving this year is, up to this time, but twelve thousand; and that they estimate that the whole number for the entire year will not exceed thirty thousand. In other words, the immigrants do not average more than one thousand for each State of the Confederacy this year. Next year, under the same policy of free trade, the number promises to be still less, down to a nominal figure. In a word, all the bright, gallant poetry respecting the magnetism of the free soil of the Western World, and what is more, all the splendid matter-of facts touching the immense wealth, the impulsive advancement, the vigorous strength, coming of such immigration, is now becoming a thing of past history. Under Free Trade, our country will have to rely for its growth on indigenous population. Hitherto, it has been blessed among all nations as the only country in the world which, by virtue of the force of its ad vancing civilization and comparative liberty, was denuding the aristocracies and despotisms of the Old World of their strongest defensive and productive musc'e-of the bold peasantry whom the breath of the monarch could not make, and who. once gone, were gone forever. The anathemas of Goldsmith in his Deserted Village, on Trade abused and reckless of local industry, might be read in public places as a terrible commentary on the blind policy which is checking the growth of our agricultural and mechanical population by half a million a year, that being the amount of immigration prevented by our national worship of Tradeof trade with the uttermost parts of the earth in preference to encouraging art and industry and the home virtues by a course which experience shows alone to be sound.

Every immigrant who comes to this country, estimated merely according to an animal tariff of prices, is worth a thousand dollars. A million of such immigrants, which we would certainly have annually, under a thoroughly Protective system, would be in solid wealth to this country-wealth extemporized on the spot, without antecedents of trouble or loss-one thousand million dollars clear gain. The wealth of the children born of such an indax we may not stop to calculate. The wealth which they bring with them we may equally overlook, and confine ourselves simply to the practical, productive value of the immigrants themselves.

As an offset to this deficiency of the importation of freemen, we find the question of opening the rife. The public sense of deceasy and honor has so far declined with the diminished means for securing respectability and competence, that doctrines which a few years since would have been scouted everywhere are now, is this nineteenth century of the Christian era, in this chosen home of Democracy, promulgated unblushingly, enforced rebemently, accepted approvingly.

We ask the most thorough bigot for sham Free Trade to compare the actual condition of trade, of manufactures, of commercial respectability, of the attractions of the country to draw hither the millions of wealth-garnering pessantry and operatives of Europe, with that promised in 1846, on the adoption of the tariff of that year. Every statement then made on the Free-Trade side has been effectually contradicted by the facts before us. The accident of an accident of the California mines has given gold; but with all that gold what have we to record in the way of investments now being made in industry of whatever kind applied to the earth or the products thereof? What scheme of amelioration, of labor-saving machinery, now evokes capital? Where are the laborers coming from Europe, stimulated by the substantial prosperity and progress of the country? Let the terrible picture of the reduction, of the almost total extinction of that magnificent supremacy of our nation over all the nations of the earth—the Immigrant System—answer.

A Government the meanest, the most oppressive according to its powers, the most hypocritical-a Government of sham Democrats, of sham econo mists, of sham patriots, has sapped our national prosperity; and the spectacle is shown to the world that the Democracy of the New World are most zealously engaged in extending Slavery and in excluding freemen from their shores.

The kingdom of Oude, which plays at this moment so conspicuous a part, not only in Indian affairs, but even in the domestic politics of Great Britain, plays a part not less conspicuous in the legendary history of Hindostan. In that history, Oude is reported as the oldest of the Hindoo States. Ages ago-how many who can tell ?-the ancestors of the present Hindoo inhabitants of Oude-which by the way, is or ought to be pronounced so as to rhyme with cloud-enacted in that country the very same process of general confiscation threatened in Lord Canning's late proclamation. In the legendary poems, they are represented as invaders, coming we knew not whence, but as proud as the English are to-day of their white complexions, and springing, too, as the infallible evidence of language shows, from the very same original stock with the English, glorying as self-confidently as these same English do in their superior genius, enlightenment and energy, and in the very style of the letters which come from India to-day (or did a few months since), stigmstizing the inhabitants whom they found in the country as "niggers" and idolaters, and heaping execuations on their heads. These same black idolaters are also spoken of as children of the sun-a metaphor which we employ to-day in relation to the negroes-while the invaders claimed to be children of the moon, which in Sanscrit as in German is not a woman but a man, and the want of warmth in whose beams might seem to typify the coldness of the climate whence these invaders came.

Rama, the hero of the Sanscrit epic poem of the Ramayana, four times as long as the Hiad, and supposed to be a thousand years older-though all Hindoo dates, even as revised and reduced to the standard of humanity by European critics, are nothing but conjectures resting upon rathe; slight foundations-was a King of Oide. So was Vieramaditys, who is conjectured to have lived about the Christian era-a great patron of letters, and whose court was entertained by dramas in Sanscrit, some of which may now be read in English translations. The time, however, came in which the "twice born, the regenerate, the profoundly is "structed in the Vedas," found themselves in their turn the spoil of a new invasion by a foreign people of a bosti e religion. At the close of the twelfth century. Oude submitted to the Sultan of Ghuzoee. It become subsequently an integral portion of the cotemporary of Queen Elizabeth-a Subah of the Megal Empire founded by Baber. Upon the breaking up of the Megul Empire, about the middle of the last century, Oude, together with Allahabad and some other districts, fell into the hands of Sojah-ud Dowlah, the Vizier of the empire, who in 1764 invaded Bergal, but experienced a total defeat from the English, whose predominance in India was now just commencing, and whose ally and dependent the Vizier became.

From that time to this, under a succession of princes of this family, of whom Ghuzee-ud-Deen was gratified by Lord Hastings with the title of King, implying the formal renunciation of a dependence on the titular Mogul Emperor, the reality of which had long since disappeared. The government of Oude has been carried on according to the traditional policy, the "good old rule, the simple 'plan' which has guided the Mohammedan conquerors since their first entrance into India-everybody preying on his weaker neighbor, and everybody suffering all the wrongs which a stronger than himself could inflict-a miserable system enough for the weak and peaceful, but which for the bold and hopeful seems to hold out attractions similar to those which make fillibustering ideas o popular with a certain class of our own population. The collection of the revenue, in fact all the eperations of Government, have been carried on by means of an armed force. The practice has been to farm all the revenues to large contractors. who then collect them at their own risk and for their own profit. These speculators not only demand the assistance of the troops, but levy re tainers of their own to enforce their claims on de sulting tax-payers. Many of the Zemindars oc cupy forts or fortified residences, having about them large bodies of armed retainers of their own In short, every man carries arms-even the ryot or cultivator walks to the field with sword and shield at his back-to that the general complicity of the population of Oude in the late insurrection is not so much to be wondered at. The same constant state of struggle-fraud, falsehood and every art of management alternating with force-prevails at court and in every department of life. Yet this state of things, detestable as it appears to us, has its attractions to those who, if they are the victims of it. see also before them the chances of being the gainers by it. It fascinates like a fottery, of which the few splendid prizes serve to blind the eves to the number of blanks and the cost of the tickets. The European looking at Oude saw justice perverted, humanity outraged, debauchery and villainy everywhere triumphant, the land held

with swords left to die ling-ringly with their cut off, or subjected to degradations worse than death from cutrages involving a loss of caste-abundant ir stances of all which occurrences may be read in the diary recently published of Sir William Sleeman, long the Erglish Resident in Oude, and who, by the order of Lord Delbousie, then Governor-General, made a journey through the king dom in 1849-50, for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of things, as seen and ascertained by bimself.

In all this, however, the Hindoo sees only the incidental losses of the game, which every one hopes to escape for himself, and which excite no pity except in the immediate connections of the loser. On the other hand, there is the opportunity of robbing, plundering and cheating in ways so diversified that every one may flatter himself with the idea of sudden and splendid fortune. Waitingmaids and wet nurses stand a chance to become queens, and of dying worth thousands of rupees. Singers and fiddlers may make themselves prime ministers: footpads and highwaymen rise to be zemindars and talookdars; while men of the lowest station and the most villainous character attain to vast revenues and exalted position. Moreover, such is the traditionary actipathy of the Hindoos to all change, that not merely the great Mo ham medan landholders and official agents who thrive by oppression, but the poor Hindoo cultivators who groan under it, would appear, from Sir William Sleeman's testimony, to prefer, after all, the Mohammedan to the English rule, and that notwithstanding the marked superiority in material prosperity of the districts directly ruled by the These abuses in the administration of Oude led.

as long ago as 1801, to English interference. The Oude army was mostly disbanded-the English undertaking the defense of the Vizier against both external and internal foes, insisting, however, upon the cession of Allahabad and some other districts as a means of defraying the expense. The Vizier was also compelled to stipulate for an improved system of civil administration. But, except the cession of territory, nothing came of this treaty. It was found impossible to employ British troops in the collection of the revenue. The Oude rulers were tacitly permitted to disregard the limits of the treaty, and gradually to augment their troops till they reached the number of 70,000 men-thus renewing all the evils of military brigandism. As to the promised civil reforms, the reiterated remonstrances of the Resident were disregarded, and things continued to go on in the fashion above described. In 1842 the British authorities began to get restive and to threaten direct interference if something was not dope. In 1849 Lord Dalhousie directed the Resideat, Col. Sleeman, to undertake the tour of observation and inspection to which we have above referred. Col. Sleeman recommended that the King should be required to abdicate in favor of the next heir, and, as that heir was a minor, that affairs should be administered by a Ccutcil of Regency, composed of the British Resident and two natives of rank. Lord Dalhousie, however-and his course was sanctioned by the Government at home-adopted the policy of dissolving the kingdom and annexing the territory to the British dominions; a proceeding the effect of which upon the native population, and their dislike to it, Sir William Sleeman appears fully to have foreseen.

Chief Justice Shaw of Massachusetts has fairly electrified the backward-looking Press and Public by his annunciation of the judicial rule that a public nuisance may be abated without delay or ceremony by any one or more citizens who may be aggrieved by it. Nobody even affects to doubt that this is and has been the law; the recoil is from its application to grog-shops. This brings more clearly into view the truth that we have repeatedly urged-this, namely, that the questions which divide the advo cates of Total Abstinence from their opponents are questions of fact, not of principle or policy. Is Alcohol a poison? Is a grog-shop a public nuisance ? As you answer these questions in the affirmative or negative, you take your side with the emperance men or with their antagonists. If Alcohol is a poison-if all Alcoholic Beverages, in so far as they are Alcoholic, are at least thus far poisonous-then should their sale be so regulated by law that persons ignorant of their noxious qualities should not be deceived and damaged by them. And if a greg-shop be a nuisance of the worst kind, and it is nearly or quite impossible to abate it by legal process, because of any defect in the laws or obliquity of vision on the part of those who act as Judges and Jurymen-then is their abatement by the shortest method not merely legal, but abundant

ly just fiable. For years, the illegal Liquor Traffic has thriven on the assurance of impunity afforded by the con stitutional scruples of liquor-loving jurymen. The keepers of grog-shops have said-" If we are pros ecuted, the jury won't agree"-and such has often been the fact. But the legal doctrine more clearly enunciated by Judge Shaw is a Roland for this Oliver. An illegal grog-shop, being a public nuisance, is not under the protection of the laws Any one who buys and drinks there may refuse to pay, and the seller has no legal redress. A retailer may refuse to pay for the liquor he has bought of liquor-merchant: the liquor-merchant may repu diate the claim of the distiller; while the wives and neighbors of tipplers may break up the den in which liquor is dealt out, and consign the baleful fluids to the loathing earth. Then let the rumseller sue for his decanters and demijohns if he will, and we shall see whether the scruples of jurymen al ways operate in behalf of drunkard-making. I the rumseller desires the protection of law, let him obey the law. Judge Shaw for ever!

Is the flag of the United States to be made the helter and shield of piracy on the high seas? It other words, Does the commander a National ship. not American, who suspects a vessel that displays he American flag of being a pirate or slaver, com mit a trespass on our National rights if he requires that suspected vessel to heave to and show her papers ! There can be no doubt that, if we choose so to do, we can secure to all the cut-throats and out-laws who may at any time be affoat, that impunity which they so naturally desire. We can by to the Kidds and Canots, the freebooters and fillibusters of all nations. Only be sure that the National vessel that may at any time overhaul you s Lot American, and you have simply to raise the American flag and dare her to approach you at her peril. If she is American, you will of course hoist ome other flag, and that will answer the same purpose. For we cannot of course maintain one doctrine for ourselves and the opposite for the rest of mankind. If the simple raising of an American by brigands; women imprisoned, dishonored. scourged and mutilated; men dragged by robbers from their flaming houses at night, beaten with from our own ships of war, then the raising of a

potent as against our own cruisers. Gen. Cass will have carried a bounteous acknowledgment from all the outlaws of the ocean if he establishes this dectrine. What the honest craft of any nation are to gain by it, we cannot imagine.

When Com. Porter landed a force on the island of Cuba, and compelled the Spanish authorities of a village to submit to a search, and to surrender certain pirates whem he strongly believed, and ulti nately found, to be concealed there, the general sentiment of our countrymen applauded his act. It was technically a trespass, of course; but a trespass (it was held) fully just fied by the circumstances. Gen. Jackson's invasion and conquest of Floridaeven his barging of Arbuthnot and Ambrister-was approved by a majority of our people and justified by our Government. No nation has more uniformly than ours acted on the principle of detecting crime and averting peril by the readlest means. But now the popular cry would seem to be-" Let Commerce "perish-let Piracy flourish-let Slavers cover the seas-rather than permit the cruisers of European Powers require our merchant ships to verify their Nation's character by merely showing their papers." We do not believe this either wise or patriotic, and we believe that, should Great Britain, as she probably will, say, "Very well: we accede "to your doctrine," we should have abundant reason to regret that we ever ascerted it.

We stated recently our belief that, while lands are cheaper in "Old Virginia"-the Virginia of John Smith and Gov. Fairfax, of Patrick Henry and Washington-than elsewhere in North Americs, all things considered, we could not advise emigration thither except by companies sufficient to form neighborhoods, school districts, &c., and thus secure the opening of serviceable roads, the erection of mills, manufactories and churches. We have since received several letters controverting our view of the matter, one of which we publish to-day.

We hardly need say that our views remain uncharged. We were not unaware of the fact that a great though as yet silent change is in progress in Virginia, that Universal Suffrage has done much to improve the position and increase the importance and self-respect of the "Poor Whites" of Virginia, and that Labor is rising in the scale of social consideration. We know that the multiform Internal Improvements in which Virginia has plunged so deeply, and we think so recklessly, are of themselves calculated to work a social revolution in Virginia, driving out the slavebreeding aristocracy and introducing a population that can afford to pay higher taxes on lands, because making a better use of them, and thus affording far more business to Railroads. We know that the Virginia of the future must be a very different State from the Virginia of the past, and that the steady influx as well as quiet elevation of Free Labor is a necessary element of the inevitable and beneficent change.

Still, we insist that a Northern farmer of moderate means, who is allured by the cheap land, mild climate, convenient markets and general salubrity of Eastern Virginia, to make his home there, will pay for there advantages if he goes alone. The social atmosphere, the lack of common schools, the wretched roads and undiscoverable bridges, the scarcity of mills, the necessity for reserve and circumspection respecting Slavery, the difficulty of procuring seeds, implements, &c., will be certain to make themselves felt. In spite of the climate, he will be apt to grow old a little faster than ever before.

But for organized companies of forty to five hundred families who buy and settle simultaneously within a circuit of of ten or fifteen miles, taking with them corpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, millers, merchants, mill-wrights, doctors, &c., creating their own social atmosphere, establishing schools and making at least one good common road to the nearest shipping port or railroad station, we heartily commend Eastern Virginia as one of the very best sections to which emigration can be directed. The land is cheap enough, and can be rendered fertile quite as cheaply as Western Prairie can be broken up and subdued; timber is abundant and excellent; while Products will command in the average very good prices. Virginia is destined to be recolonized, and, under a proper system, the process cannot begin a day too soon.

Old George III. once interposed in behalf of a London printer, whom the Ministry had resolved to presecute for publishing a bogus "Speech from "the throne" to a newly-assembled Parliament. He hoped, at any rate, that the punishment would be very light: for, he observed, he had read the genuine document, prepared in his name and put forth by the Ministry, and also the bogus; and, so far as he could understand them, he considered the latter decidedly the better speech. In the same spirit, we would advise our Democratic cotemporaries in Maine to cease their attacks on Gov. Morrill for baying, in his late Proclamation for the Annual Fast, berrowed two or three paragraphs in substance from one of the sermons of the Rev. E. H. Chapin of this city. Governors are not chosen, this side of China, for their literary qualifications; and one who evinces good taste in borrowing expressions adapted to his purpose deserves emphatic commendation. The sentences adopted by Goy, Morrill are appropriate and admirable; a Governor who would issue each month a Proclamation made up of such, would do more good than often falls in the way of functionaries of this class. We prefer happy selections to common-place originale; and we thank Gov. Morrill for having altured the Buchanan journals of his State into printing and reprinting Mr. Chapin's glowing periods so conspicuously. Such excellent matter is not often found in their columns; we hope this taste of it will create in their readers' minds a thirst for more Gov. M. has thus achieved great good-perhaps more than he intended. We trust he may be reelected by an increased insjority.

The mere agitation of the subject of a paid Fire Department is producing unexpected benefit. At the firemen's meeting on Monday night, open con fession of the existing evils in the Department was made, although of course they were all charged upon the irresponsible runners. A preamble and resolution were offered affirming that, because the people were talking about a paid system, it bepooved every good fireman to endeavor to correct the abuses complained of, by carrying out the longneglected ordinances for the regulation of the Department; and therefore they resolved (year 108, nays 3) to abelish all runners and depend upon reg ular members only. This is a step in the right di rection-more important, however, for its admissions than its promises. A general acknowledg ment by their representatives that fire companies have encouraged, or at least tolerated, the ruffian flag is to shield a vessel from any scrunity except | i m of the runners was hardly to be expected, and could only have been volunteered under the imalare trade at the South becoming more and more clubs, scalded with boiling oil, hacked to pieces British, French or Spanish flag must be equally pression that the better class of citizens are fast | Berlin, January II, 1858.

coming to a determination to put down the whole reluntary system, and establish one completely under the control of the authorities, much emailer in force, more efficient, and less expensive, with fair pay, then the present institution. Yet this in tention may be abandoned, or postponed at least if the leading and worthy members of the Depart ment go to work with commendable zeal to banks tuppers, corner loafers, short boys, dead-rabbits and all the lazy and vicious gange who hang arous the engine houses—such, for instance, as may be seen at all hours of the day and night on or near the corner of Broadway and Worth street Break up these garge, keep the vegabouds out of the houses, let members themselves refrain from participation (as companies or firement in primary meetings or other partisan more ments, discountenance and if possible bresk up the low drinking and thieving dens near their houses, go to fires in an orderly manner, to the public will again award that praise which ther have so long been compelled to withhold in conse quence of the abuses now frankly confessed by the firemen themselves.

The Albany Statesman has a second long letter from "Mertor" in this city, reiterating the etery about Archbishop Hughes and "The Circle of Jesus," which we copied last week. At the cless the writer asks:

"Will the editor of THE TRIBUNE give the same publicity to this communication which was allotted to Bishop Hughes?"

We answer. Yes-when his statements are backed by responsible names-not before. As a general tule, we hold every writer of an accorymens letter or paper inculpating others to be an unmitigated scoundrel; but there may be exceptions. This writer bares his charges on the asserted testimony of one whom he thus vouches for:

"A perfectly upright and honorable man, one well known to his Grace, reveals to me, under a solean pledge never to expose him, the existence of an Order in our midst, organized upon a basis of direct antagonism to the laws and inattutions of my country." If there be any such informant, and he is not a

coward and villain, he must know that it is his sigple duty to step forward and remove his mask. If be refuses to do this, his word cannot be worth taking against any being who wears an unconcealed human face.

The correspondent seems to be badly posted. He speaks of a meeting of the "Circle of Jesus" in the Third-street Cathedral, where arms, &c., have been stored for years. There is no such edifice.

A letter from a young friend on his way to Kensas, written on a steamboat on the Missouri, May

"Emigrants are pouring into Kansas by thousands. Steambeats cannot be made long and large enough to carry all that apply for passage. This boat refused more than two hundred yesterday, and still they come. Six boats per day leave St. Louis, with an average of two hundred passengers each, for Kansas and No

-We have similar advices through other channels. Kansas and Missouri seem to be taking the lead in this year's emigration.

A Mr. L. Judd Pardee, who appears to hail from this City, and to be a "spirit medium" or spostle of that faith, now on a Western tour, writes from Cleveland to The Spiritual Telegraph as follows:

Cleveland to The Spiritual Telegraph as follows:

"A life of mediumistic itineracy is estimated by very many as greatly happitic unto him or her apes whom rests its office.

"The below-life interfused with that of the above. Besides, a certain destiny settles upon all men and things; whether it be planetasily originated or not, I know not exactly.

A strange, because not fully sensed life is working behind the exterior manifestations of ours. Is there not something in coincidence that is revulstory? And, too, the windings and lappings of the lives of us, cause sometimes the stubborn stickler for externalism to wonder as to, and speculate, if never before, upon internal motive powers.

The incidentals of a decided think, talk, and act have manipulations of the spirits of individualisation, spheralization, and harmony will make all aright agair, and the hing come as God's elect—a celesta-Spiritualism will stand and walk as is befitting—regaily," &c., &c.

—If this is the sort of English they talk in the

-If this is the sort of English they talk in the spirit world, we marvel what Joseph Addison can have been doing there for the last hundred years himself.

BARON HUMBOLDT ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A PRIVATE LETTER TO MR. JULIUS PROENEL. municated to THE TRIBUSE with Humboldt's consent.

Accept, my dear Froebel, if only in a few lines, my most cordial thanks for your kind letter and for the gift of an able work on your personal experiences is America, in which you have submitted at classes of society to such a sagacious comparison. You are here warmly cherished in the memory of all who are acquainted with your distinguished scientific attachments, the nobleness of your character, and the pe culiar features of your mind. I have boasted of you enduring friendship with me in the new volume Kosmos, p. 541. I closed this volume just as Inceived the first part of your travels and researches which had already often been described to me by friends, and especially by Varnhagen von Euse. I trust I shall not lose your favor on account of my dif-fering from you in regard to the connexion between the North Mexican highlands and the Rocky Mountains. Our controversy, as you will find when you rest & tentively (pp. 431-140), is almost entirely one of words I make a distinction between a broad, continuous de vation, and the discornected chain rising above it often steeply and like battlements. The word mountain is very indefinite. In spite of my heretical disposition, however, your ninth chapter, (pp. 504-518 gives me a great deal of instruction. You have at plained many points which were only hinted at in the Remarks" (Contributions to Phys. Geog., Smithson just . But there are other things which come near my heart than those elevations. Your next volume # the political future of America, would I, almost the crigical Adam, gladly live to see. Continue to brand in hameful devotion to Slavery, the treacherous imports ion of regroes, under the pretense of their becoming fre -a means to stimulate the hunting of pegroes in the terior of Africa. What atrocities have been witness ty one who has had the misfortune to live from 178 to 1858. My book against Slavery (Political Essay the Island of Cuba is not prohibited in Madrid, be cannot be purchased in the United States, which per call "The Republic of distinguished people," except with the omission of everything that relates to the ferings of our colored fellow-men, who, according ! my political views, are entitled to the enjoyment d the same freedom with ourselves. Add to this, the anathema on other races of men, forgetting that the most accient cultivation of humanity, before that of the white Hellenic race is Assyria, in Babylon, in the Th ley of the Nile, in Irau, to China, was the work &

colored mee, though not woolly baired. I still work hard, mostly in the night, because I sa urmercifully termented with a constantly increases correspondence, for the most part, of not the slighted interest. I live joylers in my 89th year, because of the much for which I have ardently striven from my early

youth, so little has been acccomplished. With renewed expressions of the friendship of mail years, which political events have never troubled,